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If our friends who favor us with manuscri publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purposs,

A Prediction

Individually the American people are as deep in holiday-making as prosperity and the best of political health can put them, but in the sense of turning from work to play there is no holiday at all for the nation. That is hard at work making money, and growing, and thereby sensibly and patriotically making the most of the opportunities which Providence this year has submitted to its discretion.

The American Christmas of 1898 has been the merriest for more than fifty years. We freely confess to confidence in the belief that the year to open next week will be to the same extent the happiest for the welldisposed and worthy citizens of the United States, and for the Mugwump and Populist misbelievers in our fitness for living and our ability to take care of ourselves and grow up with the world the wretchedest year they have ever known.

The Population of the World.

The periodical estimates of the sarth's population, made by Profs. WAGNER and BUPAN of Germany, are always widely accepted as on the whole the most careful computations relating to this difficult question. No one can tell, of course, how far the best estimates may vary from the truth, and it would not be surprising if the figures given by WAG-NEB and SUPAN in 1891, who then put the world's population at 1,480,000,000, were fifty to a hundred millions out of the way. These careful statisticians, however, are always able to assign good reasons for their conclusions, and at least no other estimates are entitled to higher credence. In his latest textbook of geography Dr. SUPAN estimates the present population of the earth at fifteen hundred millions, or an increase of twenty millions in the past seven years. There is no doubt that population is rapidly increasing almost everywhere on the inhabited globe, and particu larly within the domain of civilization. where labor-saving machinery and improved methods of working the soil have vastly increased the means of subsistence.

Even in uncivilized parts of the world there is conclusive evidence that population is increasing. The negro races of Africa are among the most prolific of human beings. A district may be wasted and most of its inhabitants killed, but in ten or fifteen years the devastated region is as thickly populated as ever. Some of the most destructive native wars in this century have been waged in the region Lagos, on the Upper Guines coast, but this district, as large as Nev York State, is now more densely people than any other part of Africa except the lower Nile Valley. The Chinese have demonstrated how vast a population, mainly agricultural, may be supported in a comparatively small area; and in China, as in some other densely peopled regions, the population has increased with perhaps pecultar rapidity, because of its enjoyment of comparative immunity from epidemics of

It is believed that the inhabitants of the struggle for existence is intense, are at least holding their own; and the Eskimos of West Greenland, in recent years, have certainly been increasing in number. In fact, only very limited parts of the world are known to be actually decreasing in population, the islands of the Pacific, where the natives are dying out, being the exceptions. The aborigines of the Hawaii group are about holding their own; and the natives are growing in numbers in the Loyalty group, and in Wallis, Guam, Tahiti and few other regions: but among the myriada of other islands in the Pacific there is us yet no evidence that the natives may escape the fate of the Tasmanians, who are now extinct.

While population is rapidly increasing, it is scarcely keeping pace with the growing ability of mankind to enlarge the means of subsistence. The population of Europe at the beginning of the Christian era, estimated at 54,000,000, was only a little more than half the present population of European Russia; and yet, in spite of Europe's enormous growth, the standard of living has been greatly improved. There is no solid basis for pessimistic views as to the encroachment of the race upon the limits its capacity to procure the necessitles of life. The President of the British Association last summer predicted the coming inadequacy of the world's wheatproducing capacity. The investigations resulting from his note of alarm have abundantly|proven that his facts were inaccurate, his arguments fallacious and his fears groundless. The prediction of a future universal bread famine has no better basis than had the coal famine scare in England years ago, when it was demonstrated that within a century or so the wheels of industry would be stopped for lack of fuel to drive them. The fact is that Great Britain's home resources of coal will not be exhausted for a long time to come; and the larger part of the vast sources of supply upon which she may easily and cheaply draw were unknown and undreamed of at the time that the speedy exhaustion of her fuel was predicted.

Hollo.

The despatch of the Eighteenth Infantry, Battery G of the Sixth Artillery and the Fifty-first Iowa on the transports Pennsylvania, Arizona and Newport, convoyed by the Baltimore and the Calla . from Manila to Iloilo, marks an important step forward in the Government's dealing with the Philippines. It is a practical move toward active control of the entire group.

The reason for thus anticipating the ratification of the peace treaty by our Government and that of Spain is manifest. Hollo, the chief port of the island of Panay and of all the Visayas, surpassed in commercial importance only by Manila, has long been besieged by the insurgents, and perhaps the town and its Spanish garrison are now in straits. A recent report represented

them as having repulsed their assailants | to use the striking words of the Nashville with heavy loss, but it has not been preacher, "has disappeared from the geogconfirmed, and in any case the time has come for cur intervention. It might complicate affairs for us should the insurgents capture Hollo, which the garri- | perilous controversy, and it is preserved in son is trying to defend from the horrors of the household of a common faith where defeat and pillage until we arrive on the scene. Gen. Rros undoubtedly knows the purport of the peace treaty, under which we not only extend our authority over all the Philippines, but send home specified Spanish troops now there. Our Washington despatches assert that

and Leyte and the great island of Mindanao.

Our Manila correspondent, however, long

ago declared not only that the Visavaa

were the richest islands of the Philippine

group, but that their people, though bent

on overthrowing Spanish rule, were by na-

ture peaceful, and were awaiting American

control. If so, we need have no fear for

Gen. MILLER's expedition. In any case the

Baltimore can hold Ilollo under her guns;

but troop's are needed for occupation. They

are needed, too, for the protection of life

The Visayas are a great sugar-raising

centre of the Philippines. Perhaps the

plantations of the interior of Panay may have suffered, but Iloilo itself is probably

thus far intact. As at Manila, we shall now

block any excuse for landing forces from

European ships on the ground of protect-

An Unjustifiable and Dangerous Divi-

sion.

The division of great American Churche

like the Baptist, Methodist and Presby

terian into distinct Northern and Southern

families, was caused by the pestiferous

question of African slavery. Denomina

tions holding to the same religious tenets

and of the same religious doctrine and

order were split by that question into op-

posing branches, with the Mason and Dixon's

line of the past as the geographical

boundary of their respective spiritual do-

mains. Of course, such a separation of

Christian households of faith for such a

reason violated the spirit of Christianity,

but it has been always of pernicious politi-

cal consequences also. It established a

barrier which was the more baneful because

it was built up and maintained by the most

powerful of all sentiments, the religiou

entiment: hence it has contributed mor

than any other cause to intensify and per

petuate the division between the North and

South, out of which grew the awful conflict

of the civil war, and it still remains an ugly

obstacle to the national unity so essential

The social and political controversie

which provoked this mischievous division.

moreover, have now no excuse for persist-

ence. African slavery in America passe

away forever a generation ago. The que

tion as to the consistency of slavery with

the spirit and precept of Christianity is a

bygone issue, the occasion for it having

now been removed absolutely and per-

manently. Slavery has ceased not only

here, but also throughout civilization, and

even in savagery and barbarism little of it

remains, the whole power of civilization

being exerted for its repression and ex-

tinction, not on religious grounds nor even

on grounds of humanity so much as for

purely economical and political reasons

Society is driving it out everywhere as a

restraint on human progress and salutary

development, and our nominally Southern

States rejoice over its downfall no less than

Accordingly, the Rev. Dr. Vance, a Pres

do the States which are nominally Northern

byterian clergyman of Nashville in Ten

nessee, took occasion in his Christman

sermon, wisely and appropriately, to urge

that the terms "North" and "South," as

applied to the Church, shall be expunged

finally from our religious nomenclature

They ought to be expunged not less com

pletely from our political nomenclature and

from the minds, the memories and the

sentiment of the whole American people.

As it is now, there is no more reason for

any religious and political division based

on an imaginary geographical line draws

between the regions to the north and to

line than exists for drawing it between the

East and the West, or between one set of

communities and another set in our com

mon nation, wherever they may be, Such

a line marks no climatic division which

creates distinction in tone and character

Both sides are in the temperate zone

the same political system and spirit of

liberty prevail in each. The population is

closely akin in its composition—thoroughly

kin, except that while in the territory on the

one side it has been increased and modified

greatly by the vast foreign immigration o

the last fifty years, on the other it has

remained purely American in its character

save for the large proportionate African

element. The interests of the one and the

other region are identical, and the late war

proved that the hearty national sentiment

in each is the same. A different view of

interest due to difference in the prevailing

industry may once have been reasonable

Economically, the interests of the so-called

North and the so-called South are the same

The development of our manufactures under

the system of protection has been so suc

cessful that that old-time bone of political

contention is now removed. Condition

have arisen which will tend to unite pub-

le opinion in the conviction that the sys

tem, which has its reason and defence in

expediency only, has served its purpose

fully, and has become necessary no longer

Apparently the time is approaching when the

industry of the United States can stand in

competition with the world without any

National unity in sentiment having thus

been assured, there remains only the obsta-

cle of stubborn religious division to prevent

the complete obliteration of the geographical

perilous period when substantial disunity

line of division which recalls the evil and

"While Mason and Dixon's line,"

and inevitable, but it no longer has any

reason for existence.

need of such support.

existed.

the south of the old Mason and Dixon's

to American prosperity.

and property.

ing foreign residents.

tion is drawn so incongruously with the political unity now prevailing are specifically the Churches which represent the religious convictions of the majority of American believers, and therefore are those which affect American sentiment most pow long ago Spain applied for American aid in protecting the Philippine coast towns, and erfully. Never before, too, was there a that it could not be given before completing time when in their own interests and for the treaty, although the Raleigh visited the defence of religious faith was the neces Hollo; but be that as it may, the blame that sity for unity in each so great and obvious As a Presbyterian minister said in THE SUN might fall on us, should the town be captured, justifies the course now taken. That the other day, in a most admirably conthe President desired to avoid any appearceived and expressed letter from a North River town, the spiritual atmosphere ance of eagerness is suggested by his having sent by mail to Gen. OTB, instead is chilled by a skeptical or indifof by telegraph, the proclamation which is ferent spirit, with which it is far to announce there the effect of the treaty of harder for faith to contend than with Paris, that method allowing time for the downright and rancorous infidelity like that treaty to be ratified; but events have forced of the past. This is the state of feeling which we have tried to describe by calling the sending of Gen. MILLER to Hollo. The results of this expedition will be of it revolutionary, for it affects every part of the greatest interest. Our naval and mill-Christendom. In order to stand up against its influence, assisted so powerfully by the tary commanders have studied the Tagals of Luzon, and perhaps know pretty material spirit now prevailing and the tendency to demand the demonstration of well what may be expected of them, but science as a condition of belief, faith must now they are to deal with the people of Panay and of Cebu and Negros, its near compose every division not compelled by essential religious conviction and unit neighbors, and ultimately with Samar

raphy of citizenship, it survives in the

geography of the Church." And it is a

dangerous survival, the last remnant of a

The Churches in which this line of separa

least of all it should be recognized.

An Honor to Human Nature.

gainst the common enemy. First of all

the separation of American Churches into

Northern and Southern branches should be

healed as utterly illogical and wholly bane

ful to both religion and the nation.

That a jury here sacrificed enjoyment of the Christmas festival by remaining for twenty-two hours in deliberation over the case of a depraved woman accused of ietestable crime, affords a signal demonstra tion of the best qualities in human nature They are conscientlousness a strict sens of justice, and the determination, at any cost of personal discomfort, to guard the liberty of an accused person, no matter how ow, against a possibly mistaken conclusion from evidence presented.

Whether there was logical justification for the disagreement of the jury is a question into which we shall not enter, save so far as to suggest that probably it represented like division in public sentiment as to the strict accountability of a wife for acts com mitted at the instigation of her husband and possibly under his duress. It is not an illogical presumption that a human beast who would deliberately make use of the degradation of his wife for purposes of blackmall would also exert his marital authority over her to compel or induce her to defile thus her womanhood. At any rate it is a presumption favorable to the manli ness of the nature which raises it. Nor can persistence in it by jurymen, at the expense of great self-sacrifice, simply as matter of fidelity to conviction, be regarded otherwise than as an exhibition of high moral courage and a praiseworthy devotion to the obligations of justice.

Of course, if this jury had consulted it elfish inclinations at this season of festivity it would have reached a verdict speedily in favor of the conviction which the majority held to be made compulsory by the evidence; but it deliberated upon the case with all the care and patience which each juryman would have given to a decision affecting vitally his own individua interests. If the affair had concerned a simple matter of profit or loss to himsel by reason of the prolonged discussion, every one of them might have felt dispose to yield his opinion and bear the conse quences rather than exclude himself from the holiday enjoyments; but the liberty of another was involved, and lest the wretched woman should be made to suffer from a conceivably inconsiderate verdict, the whole twelve jurymen bore the deprivation

including a night of great discomfort. They may not all have been wise, but they were just men. To use a phrase of religion, they were as men working in the sight of GoD, fearing only to offend the divine law of justice or that they should fail to obey it under the dissussion of per

sonal selfishness. Now, there is something very fine about that. It would be better that the guiltiest should escape human punishment than that this religious sense of obligation to justice, as it appears to a man, should be stifled in the human breast.

Buncombe Democrats and the Army. The report of the Democratic members of the House Committee on Military Affairs is a corollary of the Chicago platform and is worthy of that document of Buncombe Here is a passage of that report which might be an extract from a speech by ALT-

GELD OF BRYAN: "It is well understood that the great corporate is terests of the United States are demanding this large standing army, and their reasons for such a demand are too obvious to be pointed out. These interest want force to enforce their demands, and a Presiden dominated by such interests would have, with such standing army, the means at hand to invade the liberties of the people, to suppress freedom peech and to descorate the ballot box itself."

True to the gospel of disorder, these apos tles of Bryanism see in the army only a means of attacking "the libertles of the people," by carrying out the decrees of 'Government by injunction." That is all that this talk about the liberties of the people means. The Democrats have not lost their sympathy for the Chicago rioters of 1894. They do not really fear that the army of the United States ever be used to attack liberty, but they are afraid that it may be used to repress disorder and to protect the mails and interstate commerce against the exuberance of gentlemen who may attempt to carry out

the Chicago platform. It is impossible to believe that anybody believes that an army of 100,000 men, scattered over the United States and its possessions in the Pacific and the Caribbean, "would in time of peace be a menace to the liberty of the [70,000,000] citizens of the United States," as the Democrats of the Military Affairs Committee pretend. The sight of a military uniform will continue to be a novelty in the United States, for an army of 100,000 men in a country of the size of the United States will be a good deal like a needle in a haymow. As to fearing their army, the American people have no thought of such a thing. They have learned from the war that the country must have a larger and well-trained army and they are willing to pay for it. They have the highest respect and admiration for the regular army, and they are not jealous or suspicious of it and have no reason to be. They are no more afraid of a good-sized army

than they are of a good-sized navy. And

they cannot be made to shudder the least bit at the yawp about invading the liberties of the people, suppressing freedom of speech and desecrating the ballot box. The war has been a lesson to them even if it has taught BRYAN's men nothing. They want an army that knows its business and is sufficient for its work. They are going t have it.

We don't know where these Democratic committeemen discovered that "corporate interests" are pining for a bigger army, but if corporate interests are, they have, as sual, a good deal more sense and patriot ism than Chicago platform demagogues To raise the fool cry of "corporations" when the question of providing for the necessary defence of the United States and the poicing of Cubs and the new possessions in to be settled, simply shows that there are Democrats who cannot go beyond 1896 cannot understand the trresistible national impulse of the United States of 1898.

After all its disappointments the Anti-Imperialist League has had a happy day. At the request of the Hop. POTATO PINOREE, and at his expense, it has sent a Boston mission ary to speak at an anti-imperialist meeting i Detroit. The League consists of speakers, and it will be giad to ship them to any point in the United States. A fund to hire hearers will be

The difficulty which the United States has found in trying to assimilate Capt. Bun Till-MAN fills that soul of sugar with dark forebodings as to the Philippines.

SOME AMERICAN WRITHRS.

A Foreigner's Review of Our Literature From the Parisian. Prom the Parteses.

Because the English language is officially that of the United States it has become the custom to regard the writings of Americans as simply a sort of annex to English literature. Soon the world at large will entertain a widely different view of the many which the essential traits of many of the intellectualities of the old continent meet and blend has moniously in an entity clearly particularized.

There is not a country in the world in which there less emptiness of scul than in the United States One of the most palpable proofs is set forth in the multiplicity of their religious and unexpected philosophies. In their literature there are those who dream even more than the Lakistes, or even Lamar

Where else can be found the ideas carried to the sublime by Emerson, the languor so delightfully ex-pressed by Longfellow, and the truly chivalrous spirit which animates others?

William Dean Howells, one of the best among the novelists America has produced—certainly realistic, but in a particular way has nothing in common with realism in the French sense. He shows in his writings an unusual clearness of vision and a scrupulous sincerity. He never reproduces the ideas of another writer, presenting them as his own, but rather recalls indistinctly through impressions and observations, and it will therefore be clearly under stood how greatly he differs in this from

Mr. Samuel Clemens, otherwise called Mark Twain reputation of "dryness" attributed to the Yankee heart. Pages could be quoted to show the pathos and quaint humor of recitals regarding the negroes. Indians and even the whiteskins. We can find this trait of character in several of our french confrère

Mr. Frank Stockton recalls Gogol in his writings. The style is very similar. His "Kate," "Rudder Grange," and his "Tom Cringle's Log" are pure Tarass Boulba.

Mr. Aldrich sings harmonious verses, limpid and tender, descriptive of the glories of the Alleghanies, which are an adorable copy of the Jura, the Vosges and the mountains of Scotland. There are the same forests with their severe outlines, and the same lit author of "Prudence Palfrey" is a Lakiste, a La martine, who has only sentiment and talent.

the America of the rodskins, so dear to Mr. Howells but that of the blackskins. His "Old South" and also his "Marse Chan" might have been signed by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, had she possessed a little mor

lish an attractive novel and fine verses. Such at least is the case with a learned Philadelphia practi tioner, Dr. Weir Mitchell, whose "Hugh Wynne, "Free Quaker" and "Far in the Forest" were ently published and met with legitimate success. The authoresses are numberless, and as in all ountries, they display a facility which threater never to be crushed. There are among them not more than two who can be said to possess style and feeling, the gift of observation and real acute physi-

ological perception. are her romances framed and permeated with the manners and style of Dostoevsky and her verses with the style of Nekrasov.

Miss Sara Orne Jewett is a resolute adept of all nodern dependences. The conciseness of he style and general coloring has led to a comparison of her novels with those of Maupassant, but her romances, even from a philosophical point of view accord her recognition as the George Eliot o America.

This hasty view may be terminated with a fer words about Mr. Robert Chambers, whose recent work, "The Maker of Moons," has had an enor mous success in the English language. It appears impossible, after Hofmann, Anne Radcliffe, Edgar Poe, Villiers de l'Isle-Adam and Stevenson, to realize of Moons," but it must not the less be accepted as such. Mr. Chambers excels in unearthing the latent feeling of mystery in sentiments—the most ordinary sentiments back of the most commonplace and

nonotonous of existences.

Taken all in all, it is certain that the literature of North America will continue to differentiate from that of its sisters of the old continent, and that it will hold an honorable place in the cosmopolitan culture of the century we are about to enter.

The Wine of the Bible.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While not desiring to get involved in any controversy with our good friends Prof. Goldwin Smith and Dr. Funk egarding their arguments as to whether the wine used at Cana of Gallies was fermented or not, it has occurred to me that both of these gentlemen have overlooked one point, viz. (Gospel of John, chapter ii., verses 8-10): "And when the ruler of the feast tasted the water, now become wine, he calleth the bridegroom and saith unto him: 'Every man setteth on first the good wine; and when men have drunk freely, then that which is worse; Thou hast kept the good wine until now.""

Now, this very statement shows to every impartial reader that the point of this remark of the ruler of the feast was that when the guests were drunk (to speak plainly) they could not distinguish good win from bad. Is this not enough to show that the wine was a fermented one? Else, if it were not, why, eray, would it have made any difference in regard to the quality of the wine? I could amplify this, bu is this hint not sufficient to show that the wine used at the marriage feast was a fermented one?

MOUNT VERSON, Dec. 26. WILLIAM L. STONE.

From the Lancet

The Landon correspondent of the Sheffeld Daily Telegraph states that a well-known society beauty has just had the "outer skin of her face removed with a view of renewing her complexion." operation is not only "painful but tedious, because it is done by pin-prick, as one may say. The whole of the onter skin is removed in this way, and if the operation is successful the patient emerges with a face of bewitching brilliance. That is the result of the present case. * * * Few people know, but any one can see, that her complexion has been re-made." We must congratulate the editor of the Sheffeld Daily Telegraph upon possessing a correspondent who exhibits such enterprise. The story

How to Dissect a Mosquito.

From an article by Major Ross, I. M. S., in the Initian Medical Gazette. A needle, held in the left hand, is passed through the thorax, the legs and wings are pulled off, and, is necessary, the scales of the body brushed off with camel-hair brush. The tail is then lowered into a drop of water, salt solution or weak formalin placed on a glass slide; and with another needle held in the right hand the last two segments of the tail are par tially separated and held down upon the slide. The left hand is then moved in such a manner as

THE SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.

Its Condition Described by Its Colonel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I bes eave to comment upon the following paragraph from the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 17: "The Sixty-ninth New York, according to reliable private advices we have received, is in very bad con dition, due to a faulty administration of its affairs and it is simply a wasts of money to keep it longe in the service, unless it is at once placed in command of an officer of the U. S. Army. As the regiment is at present constituted, the sconer the War Depart ment musters it out of the service the better. The regiment is going from bad to worse, and something

When I declare that the paragraph is incoreet I am only doing what every general office under whom we served, from the beginning of the war, has done. Our late brigade con mander, Gen. J. R. Lincoln, complimented this regiment in the highest terms, saying that it was the true type of volunteer soldlery," and an example of military efficiency in all its branches. Gen. Carpenter, our late division War Investigating Committee (which testimony is down in black and white and will soon be Governmental record), that this regiment was the best volunteer organization he had ever the best volunteer organization he had ever seen, and the equal of any regular regiment. Major-Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, thought enough of the regiment to come over and witness its evening parade the night before he left Huntsville, as he was about to be retired. On that occasion he complimented officers and men for the way they had conducted themselves since last May: for the strength and efficiency of the organization, and for the soldierly spirit which pervaded its ranks.

plimented officers and men for the way they had conducted themselves since last May: for the atrength and efficiency of the organization, and for the soldierly spirit which pervaded its ranks.

A few weeks ago the Inspector-General, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, thoroughly inspected the regiment. From his report one would hardly think that the regiment 'is in very bad condition, due to a faulty administration of its affairs," or that "it is simply a waste of money to keep it longer in the service unless at once placed in command of an officer of the U.S. Army," or that "the sconer the War Department musters it out of the service the better." He spoke in the highest terms of the regiment and praised all its departments. Last June such an eminent authority as Gen, Guy V. Henry, in whose division this regiment was serving, reviewed it the evening before heleft Tampa. At the conclusion of the review haccomplimented me openly on the conduct of my regiment and said he wished it was going to continue to be a part of his command.

I would also like to call your attention to the impression made upon Gov. Black of New York State when he visited the regiments at Huntsville the last part of August. In regard to the mustering out of New York regiments, the Secretary of War had instructed him to select only those regiments for muster out which were inefficient on account of physical or other conditions, and had left the selection of the best equipped and most efficient regiments to the Governor himself. Gov. Black designated this regiment as the most healthy and efficient of the New York State Volunteers to remain in the service. And yet I hardly think that his independent of the Staty-nint Regiment would have been such if the regiment was "in very being kept longer in the service unless placed in command of an officer of the U.S. Army."

I believe these criticisms have come from some discontented member who desires to come out openly, like soldiers and men, and take their discharges: rather than that they would break t

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIDADE, THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, CAMP WHEELER, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 20, 1898.

Special Orders No. 29. In severing my connection with the Sixty-nintl New York Volunteer Infantry as their brigade com mander, I desire to express my appreciation of their soldierly qualities and my regret in having them taken from my command.

We have been denied a soldier's desire for service in battle, but together we have served in trying cir cumstances, and it is a pleasure to remember the cheerful response you have ever made to duty's call May God bless you and protect you.

JAMES RUSH T. PROOF N Brigadler-General, U. B. V.

If you think he is writing of a regiment which is going "from bad to worse," and which is merely wasting money by being kept longer in the service, I must disagree with you.

Colonel Sixty-ninth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry.
CAMP ALBERT G. FORSE, HUNTSVILLE, Ala.,
Dec. 22.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your issue Dec. 21, under the heading, "Sixty-ninth Captains in Trouble," you state that Capt. Donlin, Company H s placed under arrest by order of Brig.-Gen. Combe

for "alleged violation of orders." There is no Capt. Combas for "alleged violation of orders." There is no Capt. Donlin of Company H, nor has the Captain of that company been placed under arrest, nor has he ever been under arrest. I am the Captain of Company H. Capt. McCarthy, Company E, is not, nor has he ever been, under arrest.

DANIEL CANNING DEFILING.

Captain Sixty-minth Regiment, N. Y. V. I., Commanding Company H.

CAMP ALBERT G. FORSE, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 22.

The Ohio Lepers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In today's SUN I find, under the caption, "Hid Her Daughters' Leprosy," the report of two cases of supposed leprosy at New Lexington, C These are the same cases which were reported as suspects in the Journal of the America Medical Association, Feb. 2, 1895. An examination of the oldest girl at that time by a com petent surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service showed that there were at that time no bacill showed that there were at that time no bacilli of leprosy present. It was consequently considered that the disease was either syphilis or tuberculosis. In fact, the outbreak in the younger daughter, when she was but 15 months old, was decidedly against the conclusion that the disease was leprosy. There was never reported leprosy in such a young individual. At that time a photograph of these patients was submitted to me for my opinion. In the light of the facts furnished by Dr. J. G. McDougal of New Lexington, O., I concluded that there was no leprosy in these cases. They had had no intercourse with lepers and had lived all the time in the temperate climate of thio. The absence of melting of bones, the black and dry ends of bone being cut off by the mother with acissors, is against leprous mutilation. There were no tubercles; there was no atrophy or symptoms of similar indication. The first symptom which had appeared in the first child, abscesses on the legs, is not leprous. The negative result of researches for bacteria is proof positive. The mother married at 15; had the father been a leper, the mother would become a leper while bearing two leprous children. Other competent authorities put themselves on record at that time as declaring these cases not to be lepers; one of them was Prof. Duhring of Philadelphia.

Albert & Albert & Abhert & Abhread, M. D. New York, Dec. 20. of leprosy present. It was consequently con-

Columbia University and Immortality. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to an article in THE SUN of the 25th, giving an account of spirit manifestations and the comments of Prof. Hyslop on the subject, I beg to write you for information.

Is there nothing in the constitution or dis-

cipline of Columbia University guaranteeing parents of students there against the pestience of instruction by a "professor" who starts out with the distinct announcement that he "does not believe" in the immortality of the "does not believe" in the immortality of the soul? Is not Columbia University a "Christian" institution, and is its management not under obligation to see that rank infidelity is not brazenly proclaimed by any of its faculty? I do not know that it is of any consequence, as concerning the truth of the immortality of the soul, secreted by hundreds of millions of Homan and Greek Catholies and Protestants, what Prof. Hyshop believes or teaches on the subject; but parents of students moving in the range of his supposed influence certainly have the right to protest against an attempt to destruct the faith of their sons and furnish no substitute.

the right to protest against an attempt to de-stroy the faith of their sons and furnish no sub-stitute.

If psychical research is to be of service, let it occupy its proper sphere, but let no one seek thereby to destroy faith, and all the more be-cause no research, rightly pursued, can de-daught but build up the faith and confirm reve-lation. leation.

Least of all can we believe that Columbia
University maintains any of its faculty for the
purpose of inculcating his pet vagaries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Recipe for the Hobson Kiss From an Undiscovered Journal of New Jersey First catch Hebson-if you can-Failing him, some other man Then imagine, while you smack,

That he sank the Marrimac.

If you cannot get the true Make some boghs Hobson do

LEO C. EVANS.

FOR HAWAIT'S GOVERNMENT.

Amendments Made by the House Sub-Committee to the Hitt Bill. WARRINGTON, Dec. 27.-The bill to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii has been completed by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Territories, and is ready for presentation to the full committee. Beveral changes have been made in the bill introduced by Mr Hitt one of the Hawaiian Commissi ers. One of the most important occurs in sec tion 4 relating to citizenship. In place of the provision in the Hitt bill conferring citizenship on "all white persons, including Por-turuese and persons of African descenand all persons descended from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal maternal side, who were citizens of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sover eignty thereof to the United States," the subcommittee has inserted a clause declaring that of Hawaii on the 12th of August, 1898," shall be citizens of the United States. The section relating to the repeal of the civil laws of Hawaii is altered to leave unchanged that on the income tax and to add to the list that relating to bankruptey. "Rights of action and suits at law and in equity" have been added to the list

of statutes which are to be continued.

The sub-committee has included in the bill a

provision that the Senators elected at the first

The sub-committee has included in the bill a provision that the Senators elected at the first general election shall hold office for one year only, and that of the Senators elected at the second general election, those who shall hold office for two years shall be two from the Second and Fourth, and three from the Second and Fourth, and three from the Third. This is a change from the Hitt bill, which provides for one general election, to be held on the Theseday after the first Monday in November, 1856. The first election provided for in the amended bill is to be held on the same date, and the second in 1860 and every second year thereafter. The amended bill provides that the qualifications of Senators shall be male citizenship, a minimum age of 30 years and a residence in Hawaii of not less than three years in addition to the qualifications of Senatoral electors. The sub-committee struck out the provision of the Hitt bill that a person eligible to become a Senator must be the owner of property of at least \$2,000 value or in receipt of an income of at least \$1,000 in the year preceding the date of election. The section providing for these qualifications for members of the House of Representatives is stricken out also. Other sections eliminated by the sub-committee provided that "no bill shall be introduced into either house by any members of such house unless it shall have first received thereon the written indorsement of three members of such house." and that "if either house shall adjourn sine die without the consent of the other, the other house may proceed to legislature.

Under the head of legislative body, and may exercise the full powers of the Legislature.

Under the head of legislative powers the sub-committee has inserted an amendment that "no divorce shall be granted by the Legislature, nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the Territory, unless applicant therefor shall have resided in the Territory for one year next preceding the application." This section is amended also by the addition o

CAPEN FOR EXPANSION. The President of Tufts College Declares that

It Has Been Our Policy From the First. BOSTON, Dec. 27.-At the Congregational Club banquet in Tremont Temple to-night the principal speaker was President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College. He was outspoken for expansion, declaring that the principle was enwrought in the Constitution and policy of the American from the first. He said:

"The Pilgrim Fathers laid the foundation o new empire in the West. That was a move of expansion; expansion settled the West and gave us liberty as a United States. Expansion is the destiny of this republic. Whatever ter ritory be brought in, its people will be citizen: of the United States, and, with a measure o development, American citizens. Contrast Buchanan and Lincoln. Both were patriots and statesmen, but the former was paralyzed

and statesmen, but the former was paralyzed because he could not find power for the corcion of a State. Lincoin found the Constitution an instrument and not a finality. As from the laws of the ten tables the great system of jurisprudence sprang, so the Constitution of the United States. Now, at an unprecedented period in its history, it, with adjustments, meets the exigencies of the time.

"We must apply these principles now in the case of the Philippines, not by handing them over to the European peoples, but by keeping them, setting up the schoolhouse, teaching them morals, the beautiful religion that the Pikrims brought to these shores. We hear of difficulties—that we have allens, barbarians to deal with—but England has shown us that the

deal with—but England has shown us that the peoples of the South may acquire the civilization that humanity the world over should own as its inheritance.

"Commerce has been the great civilizer, and with commerce go the highest morals and the highest religion. We are a commercial people. No country ever progressed by trading with itself. We must have our share of the commerce of the world. The nations of the world are opening their doors, and with the Philippines ours the commerce of the world will be at our feet. We need expansion, if only to relieve our expanding capacities from the bonds of proyincialism." of provincialism."
Ex-Gov. Boutwell opposed expansion.

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Programme of the Reception to Be Giver

Washington, Dec. 27.—The programme for the New Year's reception to be given by the President at the Executive Mansion next Monday has been arranged. The reception will be noteworthy on account of the unusual number of army officers in Washington this year, and the presence of several new members of the Diplomatic Corps. The programme follows:

Diplomatic Corps. The programme follows:
The President will receive at
11 A. M.—The Vice-President, the members
of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps.
11:15 A. M.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the
United States, the Judges of the United States
Court of Claims, the Judges of the Court of
Appeals, the Judges of the Supreme Court of
the District of Columbia, ex-Cabinet members
and ex-Ministers.
11:25 A. M.—Senators, Representatives and
delegates in Congress, the members of the
press gallery, the Commissioners and judicial
officers of the District of Columbia.
11:40 A. M.—Officers of the army, navy, and
Marine Corps, commanding General and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Marine Corps, commanding General and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12 M.—The Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Civil Service Commissioners, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of Patents, the Assistant Secretaries of departments, the Assistant Postmasters-tieneral, the Solicitor-General, the Assistant Attorneys-General, the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Commissioner of Labor, the heads of bureaus in the several departments, the President of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

12:15 P. M.—The Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-47, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loval Legion, the Union Veteran Legion, the members of the Oldeat Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

12:35 P. M.—Reception of citizens, which will terminate at 1:30 P. M.

Recent Trade with Spain. From the Morning Orego

Oregon children naturally keep track of commer cial and international affairs, for their State has a extensive seaboard and intimate relations with the heat markets of the world.

A clars in geography was reciting in one of the rooms of the Central schoolhouse yesterday when the matter of the interchange of commerce and natural products came up for discussion and review After referring to other countries and explaining what kind of articles were shipped to Germany France and England, the teacher put to the class What do we send to Spain ?"

A number of little hands went up all over the om, indicating a readiness and desire to answer and the teacher told a bright-looking little girl at the further end of the room that she might tell, an

"We send soldiers to Spain." "Yes, that is true," said the teacher; "but can on tell what we receive in return I' We get islands," came the answer promptly from the same little girl.

> Bostonese. From the Boston Herald. It don't detract.

BENARES ORDEAL BY FIRE

From the Lakore Civil and Military Gazette.

Hindus Walk Unharmed Over a Bed of Live Coals Before Mrs. Beant and Other

A controversy having arisen in some of the papers about the recent performance of the Fire Ceremony at Benares, an account of what actu ally took place, by an English onlooker, may be of interest to the readers of the Civiland Military Gasette. It was during the recent convention of the Theosophical Society that, a good many of us who are interested in the life of India box low the surface being present, some Hinda friends arranged with a certain sect of Shivalte Hindus, who claim the power of rendering fire harmless, to give an exhibition of their powers. Accordingly a trench was dug in the grounds of the Tagore Villa about 15 feet long by 4, and this was filled with logs of wood, which were left to filled with logs of wood, which were left to blaze all day. In the evening the trench was filled by a thick layer of glowing coals giving off a tremendous heat. At 7 P. M. we repaired to the scene of action. Our party consisted of Mrs. Beant, Countess Wachtmeister, Dr. Bichardson, late professor of chemistry at University College, Bristol Dr. Passal, a French doctor of medicine: Mr. Bertram Keightley, barrister-at-law: Miss Lilian Edger, M. A. Col. Olcott, and others. Chairs were arranged for us on a kind of dals formed of the earth thrown out of the trench and about eight feet from it. This was the nearest point to the big fire at which one could bear the scording heat. At our back, and surrounding the trench, was a dense but orderly crowd of hundreds of Hindus. All waited with earer expectation. At last a hubbub approaching from the gates of the villa announced the arrival of the procession.

It consisted of a chief priest, who presided, carrying a sword, two others who were going to pass through the flames, and an image in a

pectation. At last a hubbub approaching from the gates of the villa announced the arrival of the procession.

It consisted of a chief priest, who presided, carrying a sword, two others who were going to pass through the flames, and an image in a glasa canopy borne along by others. The leader intimated that his two colleagues would pass through the flery furnace, and afterward anybody who liked of the male persuasion might follow them through unharmed, but no women were permitted to go through. Then ensued a most extraordinary and, in some respects, painful spectacle. It is a doctrine of Hinduism that all the functions of nature, fire, rain, &c., are presided over by nature spirits. This particular sect of Hindus claims to have preserved the secret of being able to control the fire spirits so that for the time they are unable to burn. Whatever may be the explanation, these are the facts.

Certain mystic ceremonies having been performed, and coccanuts having been cossed into the fines, they passed twice round the blazing tranch, preceded by the chief priest with his sword and followed by the brilliantly illuminated canopy. Then, still in a frenzy paliful behold, they plunged up to their ankles in the scorching furnace and passed backward and forward several times, the red-hot coals and sparks scattering about their feet. The erowd followed in their wake, first one or two individuals, until the others, gaining confidence and caught by enthusiasm, rushed through in hundreds, even little children of 4 and 5 years old running up and down the trench over the burning coals exactly as if it had been a soft carpet. All were unhurt. Among those who ventured was a brother of one of our party. This gentleman, whose name I am prepared to give privately, walked through the trench over the burning coals exactly as if it had been a soft carpet. All were unhurt. Among those who ventured was a brother of one of our party. This gentleman, whose name I am prepared to give privately, walked through the trench to pick up a handful of

EXTERIORIZED SENSIBILITY New Freaks of Hypnotism Served Up in From the Pall Mall Gazette

A very puzzling young person is at present

exercising the curiosity of Parisians. She is known to fame as Mile. Lina. Till recently

she was an artist's model. Then Col. de Rochas and M. Jules Bols discovered her strange capabilities, and Mile. Lina has since passed much of her time in hypnotic frances state in which she performs wonders that must be seen to be belleved. Her sponsors, it will be well to remark, are men of high standing and acknowledges reputation and not professional organizers of rares shows. Col. de Rochas is at the hear f the Ecole Polytechnique, a Government in stitution, and one of the foremost educations establishments in France. M. Jules Bois is among the most talented of the younger school of French novelists and an accepted authority on hypnotism and kindred subjects. Presented under these auspices, Mile, Lina cannot be dismissed as a vulgar impostor. on hypnotism and kindred subjects.

Presented under these auspices, Mile, Lina cannot be dismissed as a vulgar impostor. Her pretensions, at any rate, deserve to be looked into. They are wonderful enough, Mile, Lina, for instance, is the best subject Col. de Rochas has so far come across for demonstrating the phenomenon he terms the "exteriorization of sensibility." When in a trance her sensibility leaves her body and can be localized by the operator in any object he desires within a few feet of her. If this object be pricked or otherwise manipulated, Mile, Lina experiences exactly the same sensation as if the act had been performed on her own person, whereas her body while sha is in this state is wholly insensible. It may be objected that this sort of thing might be feigned. Col. de Rochas, however, vouches for several cases in which deception would seem to be out of the question. On one occasion, for example, the sensibility of Mile, Li.a. had been transferred to a photographic plate. Various experiments were made, and then the subject was brought back, as it was thought, to her normal condition. After the lapse of a considerable time Mile, Lina was suddenly seized with shivering, and then with violent sickness. It was found that simultaneously with the appearance of these symptoms M. Euer, to whom the photographic plate belonged, had immersed it, unknown to the rest of the company and in a dark room in a distant corner of the house, in a chemical bath, and was developing it in the usual way—a process which had afficted Mile, Lina with a sort of seasickness.

In another curious set of experiments music played an important part. It was found that when a piane was played within hearing of Mile. Lina with a sort of seasickness.

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In another curious set of experiments music played an important part. It was found that when a piane was played within

Oysters for the Klondike.

Prom the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SEATTLE, Dec. 25.—Inside of two months Dawson City markets will be selling fresh oysters. Klondikers with money to burn can give oyster suppers at \$25 a plate to their special friends. It is safe to say that the spot who first discovered that fresh, juley Eastern oysters have arrived will make a hit that will outrival "Swift Water Bill" (attes's egg play with Gussie Lamore.

On the steamer Alki were a number of innecent-looking kegs. The shipment weighted slightly over a ton, and each keg contained fifty pounds of frozeh oysters. No unce will be found among the Dawson-bound oysters, it was carrefully drained off before the freezing process started. The oyster shippers have learned a lesson from dishonest milkness. They decided that it was no use to carry a the of juice over the ice fields of the Narth for thousands of miles when plenty of water was always to be had. They start out with a ton of oysters, but the Dawsonites will have two to purchase. o purchase.

A Perverted Sentiment. From the Atchison Daily Globe.

Some one once wrote a sentiment about the "light in the window for a service that time the "light in the whas figured in postry and song to a greatent, and in a more sentimental main it is entitled to. The cold truth is the there is a light in the window it means one is sitting up to give the last one home a scoiding or advice about the goof going to bed earlier. A light in the is something that a nagged icerson heat to see, and when his eyes first see it has a corner he gets a cold chill and don home in a boarding house. The "light window" sentiment is badly overdone.